GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Company. A saw mail is to be intached to the quarte works.

Fambhiets and circulars will be forwarded by mail to all who wash information on the receipt of me three-cest postage stamps for per perman of the same, or may be obtained by application at the edite. No mining company has yet been created ender anytices so favorable has yet been created ender anytices so favorable postages fiften cores of cleans, the near-rest made not postages fiften cores of cleans, the near-rest made not postage for the business, and the most perfect method of amalgramatics. The stock will be worth at least \$360 to \$1.00 per share in tweiter months. As the President sails on the 5th Feb. for California, letter on business with the Company after that date should be advanted quantization to the secretary. The Areaco and Transfer Office is permanently located at No. 101 and will be open at all times at the content and the open and the notice of the permanent and the notice of the

333.-1852.-Great reduction on the orice of Cloths. Cassimeres. Vestings, and ready-mide Clothine, this season's roods. They must be disposed of at any less to maintain the celebrity of Ofonon P. For a store, for effering intest arrivals of fine and fashionable goods. Now is jour time for barrains st No. 332 Breadway, owner of Anthony at. Good old three times three.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of No. 211 Broadway, embrace this acquictons sea, on, the commoncement of a new year, the Twanieth of their career, to intimate their appreciation of the patronage they have elicited and as the sequel to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment, they would refer to it is a confidence of what has before been written. That good sate, like faculties, may be improved by cultivation, but the germ where it exists is limite, is neither peaceased by all nor can it be imparied. Certain it is, it a effect are intuitively recognized, even by those who do not possess if, and from this fact a supremacy for our garments has been attained, for, although it should appear egotistical, we claim a superiority for the style of our work, and in that we cencive much of the common of a garment consists with these views we shall continue to have on hand an extensive stock of goods, from which to answer the requirements of our numerous pairons, at our usual mode rate charges.

inor risks \$432,679 65 risks 72 545 38-505,175 03 Total amount of premiums \$589,031 61 Earned premiums on tinks warhed off from Jac. 1 to Dec. 31, 1851 ... \$489,842.94 ... Losses during the same time: \$237,133.03 On Fire risks ... 28,392.38 Total 265,745 17

Return premisess 76,744 28

Rejnaurances, expenses and bad debts 40,422 21—382,881 20

... \$106 951 14

Company have the following assets Premium notes interest due on lanes, salvages and sundry claims due the Company

Net profits for 1831.....

the Fore now divided among as an among will be divided among as a party will be divided among as a party will be forest or the Board.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGO, Secretary.

FERDINAND STAGO, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
J Symington,
H I. Routh,
Lewis B Loder,
H H Monneel,
Valentine Kriby,
Landrew V Stout,
E K Collins,
E K Collins,
E K Collins,
E A Hargons,
Lambert Suydam,
John Van Nest,
C F Dambmann,
Mallender,
Joseph Seligman. M. Livewitt foseph Seligman.
Janes W Elwell,
N W Mertill,
JOHN FALCONER, President.
JOHN S TAPFAN, Vice-President.
JOHN S TAPFAN, Vice-President.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AND VACANT LOTE -COLE & CHILTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1832, at 12 o'cleck, at the Merchane' Exchange, the following improved Property and

chants. Exchange, the fellowing stone front house on the 20th-at.—The three etery brown stone front house on the south side of 29th-at., 160 feet west of Lexington av. The bruse is three recens deep, finished with all the modern insprovements, two bush rooms, water closets, hat and cold arr, gas &c., 21 feet 10 inches by half the block.

For terms and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 9 Wall at.

For terms and particulars apply to the auctionners, No. 9 Wail st.

Water st.—The three new three story and bisement brick houses and bots on the southerly side of Water st., between Montgomers and Walnut-sts. knews as Nos. 647, 649 and 651 Water st. The lots are each 16 feet 8 inches to width and 70 feet deep, the houses 16 feet 8 inches wide and 44 feet 3 inches deep.

Vacant lots—16th-st—One lot north side, 261 feet vest of 2d av., lot 25, 103 3.

2d av.—One lot west side, being the first lot south from the south-west corner of 13th sk and 2d av., lot 25, 91,01 6.

2d av.—Two lots on the west side of 2d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.; each let is 24, 24,10.

2d-av.—Three lots on the east side of 3d-av., adjoining the south-west corner of 77th st. and 2d-av.; each lot 25, 6; 105, together with 30 feet on 27th st., in the rear of the corner lot.

45th st.—One lot north side, communing 256 feet west of corner lot.

45th st.—One lot north side, commencing 250 feet west of th av

h av. -One lot south side, commencing 275 feet east of 16th av., 23x160 4.

Sist at.—Two lets on the north side of Sist-at., 100 feet cast of 11th av., each lot 23x160 feet 5 inches.

Sid at.—Two lots on the south side of 52d-at. between the 16th and 11th avs. commencing 125 feet east of 11th-av.; each lot 25 by 160 feet 5 inches.

11th-av.—Six lots on the sant side of the avoute between 45th and 49th sis., comprising the whole front of the block, exclude of the two carners, each lot 35 feet 1; inches by 200 feet.

of the two country.

37th st.—Three lots on the north side, between 6th and
37th st.—Three lots on the north side, between 6th and
37th ave, commencing too feet west of 6th av. each lot is
35 by abo it 30 feet deep.
6th av. lifth at and Bloomingdale Road—A plot of 14
lots, 10 on the north sice of 107th st. and on the east side of
6th av. including the neith west crimer of 6th av. and
167th at The sires lets are 25 by 160 feet 5 inches, the
avenue lots are 25 by 100 feet.
1at av.—One lot west side, near 27d-st., 21 feet 57 inches

Also, a Farm near Albany, containing about 26 acres, tunted about 1; miles north west from the State House in the premises are a large house, couch house, barn and For full particulars, lithographic maps, &c., apply to the lotteneers, No. 9 Wall at [417] 129 tiM WThRS

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF UP LARGE AND FERRMPTORY SALE OF UPTOWN BUILDING LOTS, IMPROVED PROPERTY, AV AUGTION—We invite the attention of capitalists and others to
the large sale of Real Estate by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
THIS DAY, at if o'clock, at the Merchanis' Exchange, consisting of 56 desirable lots of ground, forming nearly the
entire block of ground bounded by 3d and 4th aws, and
979th and both size, 1901 st., is 100 feet wide, and has the Oraton water running through it. The great Park, from 56th
to feth size, is in the immediate vicinity of this property.
Also, ten lots on and next the southeast corner of 3d, av.
and 63d-st. The tutle to the above is perisect. The terms
will be libertal and the sale positive. Also, by order of executors and others, the house and lot No. 231 Walker-st.,
and the leasehold premises Nos. 647 and 649 Greenwich at.
Majas of the above property can be had at the Auction
Recma, No. 7 Broad-st.

[1734]

Now is the proper time to advertise in newspapers of the South and West for Spring Trade. The best papers can be selected at V. B. Palmen's Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

Persons who suffer from Conns and sore Joints, will find hamediate relief from Corns and J. Littikethild's Shields and Plasters. They protect the parts from the pressure of the boot or shoe, and afford ready relief. For sale at all the Drugratis on Broadwar, and at Dr. Littikethild's Office. No. 41 William st., basement of the Kronange. Price 22 cents per box.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Salt Rheum Syrap, Canker Cure and Ceraic, are sold in this Cur by M. Ward & Co., No. 83 Mades-Lane: Occus, McKessen & Robbins, No. 117 Mades-Lane: Periold Cluy & Co., No. 45 Fetcher-at; J. Minor & Co., No. 41 Fulton at; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bewery; Reuben Mems, corner of Grand and Cannon sta; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 San av; Crombie, corner of Hewery and Houston-sta; H. H. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker-at; B. H. Payton, No. 66 Greenwick-at; Dr. J. M. Smith, No. 55 West Brondway.

Housekeepers and all others, in want of Bedding. Bedsteads, he, would do well to call at M. Will Land's old established Warercoms. No. 15 Chathan-th, corner of Mu berry st., where may be found the largest assertment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Esds. Mattresses, Ec. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesake and retail. 147 hm fuffags.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RESUM, &c.

CHYING BABIES -- CRYING BARIES .-- A large supply embracing all sizes of these most carbon and its evening hisbins, just received at Furtier's Emperium of Facty Perceiv, Novelties and Toys, No. 18, Stocking at Almo, a ways on hand a large assortment of Dolls, of all lights, of carbon and trades, of cased and undreased, he. &c. 127 ht Futbaks* Fowles & Wells, Phrenologists and

Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassanist, New and No. 142 Washing set at., Boston. TRUTH AND CANDOR -A medicine scien-

lifes! y and skilfully so mounded, which makes as undus a classics, and is recommended by cutzens of the highest resectable by describe partous age of the public. Such a reciprise is the Cornerated Bitters, for the cure of Dyspenera in all his forms.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 196 Fulton et.; A. For sale by A. S. 316, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broad et and by Druggists generally in the United States.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1952.

Topics of the Morning.

In the United States Senate there was an interesting discussion on the request to interpose the friendly offices of our Government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish State prisoners. Mr. Cass made a long speech, intended to convince the South that the movement would not form a precedent against its interest. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, supported the measure, and stated that his mother was the daughter of a poor Irish exile named O'Brien, Mr. Butler (Irish by descent) supported it, but deprecated abuse of England. Shields (Irish by birth) agreed to dispense with diplomatic application, and then the subject drapped-Mr. Hunter reported the bill to remit duties on merchandise consumed by fire. Mr. Foote's humbug resolution to stop agitation by perpetual wrangling was taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke upon it, and then, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Mexican Indemnity bill was discussed, and attacks were made upon the Secretaries of State and Treasury, and then the bill passed. The bill to provide for the relief of the Cuban prisoners was taken up, upon which Mr. Giddings managed to hang a discussion on Slavery, Kossuth, &c., which was not finished when the Telegraph gave out.

"Old Bullion" Benton is out with a stiff letter on Democracy in Missouri. He praises Andrew Jacksonism and denounces Anti-Bentonism.

As we suspected, the rumored duel between Gov. Johnston and Senator Cooper was a hoax. The Virginia Johnston has settled the difficulty amicably with his fellow Richmond Editor.

Munsdell, White & Co., of New-Orleans, promise to pay.

Kessuth is busy in Pittsburgh, where he stays till Saturday.

The Salt River Mail has arrived, without news of importance to either party!

We have a short note of the doings of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at

We report the details of a very destructive fire in our City last night.

Disasters and accidents both by sea and land continue to claim attention.

Au Editorial on "The American School of Political Economy," may be found on another page, followed by a letter on "Protection, Currency and Industry," with Editorial remarks.

An interesting letter from C. L. Brace, on Hungary, in answer to Count Batthvany's letter on Kossuth, will be read with | tions by which those nations are blessed or interest.

is a very readable letter.

Temperance Convention at Albany.

Particulars of the loss of ship Columbus. Washington gossip from our Correspon-

A Philadelphia correspondent gives some startling statements relative to a citizen of feelings as contempt or condemnation of Pennsylvania, supposed to have been poisoned and hanged in Maryland.

We give another speech of Kossuth at

A letter from the Mexican Boundary Commission; Lake Superior news; old Executive appointments, recently confirmed by the U. S. Senate; Congressional Yeas and Nays: Doings of the Regents of the University; Military force of New-York! Character and Sphere of Woman; Court Proceedings: Mail and general News ment; but under Empire, Monarchy and Items, may be found on our inside pages.

At 3 o'clock the Telegraph suspended operations, leaving us without the conolusion of our Washington and Albany Reports. We ought to have had them complete three hours before.

France Insulted.

Le Phare de New-York, a weekly French journal of decided anti-Republican tendencies but respectable talent, has the following in its issue of Saturday :

"We behold our American cotemporaries doing their best to insult, not the new Government, but the country (France) itself. Only on Thursday, The

Tribane wrote:

'Whether France will remain tranquil in the grasp of Louis Napoleon, and whether in so doing she deserves that contempt which so many earnest men now profess for her people, is a question for the future to decide.

'This phrase, and others of the same sort, are what people in this vicinity call 'a judgment on the affairs of France.'

We do not wonder that an intelligent Frenchman, in whom patriotism stands superior to reason, and whose motto is, under all circumstances, "France can do no wrong," should be sensitive as to the present condition of his country, and should manwest it in expressions of irritation even approaching peevishness. In truth there is nothing in the political and social aspects that France now wears which can be flattering to the national pride of her sons. By the immense majority of her people she has just confessed that she is not competent to control her own destinies, and has given herself an absolute ruler to do it for her. Boasting to stand at the head of universal civilization and to lead the great movement of pations, she has now, on her knees, declared her insufficiency to stand at the head even of her own civilization and to lead

parable traitor, perjurer and murderer, the listence and a sudden end. for a tyrant to rule over, take care of, and | agents by whom the deed was done. protect them from harm. And if it be urged that the French people have been intimidated or cheated into such a thing, we say that it may be a true, but cannot be a gleri-

ous excuse. Indeed, the spectator who attentively considers recent events in France is involuntarily reminded of the latter days of Rome and of the (temporary, we are assured) decay of all the nations of Latin origin. He is almost ready to assent to the gloomy verdict of M. RAUDOT, a French writer of emirent talent, who some twelve-month since published a remarkable book to prove France itself to be in the full pangs of decline and dissolution, and that Centralization and other causes of social discord and weakness had already infused a fatal poison into her very vitals. We say that many impartial spectators involuntarily incline to this opinion,-and by a natural movement of the mind, they do not seek to repress a sentiment of contempt for a people who not merely partially endure, but joyfully approve such peculiar inflictions and experiences as Louis Napoleon has now hestowed on his country.

For our own part we are willing neither to admit the previous boast of France, nor to join in the condemnation that would now blacken her with shame. If we have ever done more than record the former, it was an errror that we have long since renounced ; and now to do more than record the latter would be an outrage upon our intimate conviction. We have too much reverence for Humanity, as apart from and above distinctions of nationality, to do either; and now, as heretofore, we protest against the sombre judgment of that large number of well-informed men-and there are sincere Frenchmen among them-who regard that country as struck with imbecility, and plunged into inextricable misfortune.

It is time for those who are in a position to influence opinion, and who claim to possess more than a superficial insight into affairs, to revise the current notion as to the essential superiority of some nations or races over others without respect to the working of the institucursed. It is time, especially for Amer-Our regular Paris Correspondent gives | icans, whose country offers the grandest proof of the capacity of men, and of masses of men, from every race and nation in Christendom, to govern themselves under genuine free institutions, and to maintain order while maintaining liberty-it is time. we say, for Americans to eschew all such the moral or mental character of the French people under their present calamity, and to inquire if it be not due to the institutions by which, they are and have been cursed; for those institutions have not only rendered possible the usurpation of Napoleon, but by making the majority of the people poor, ignorant and weak, have prepared for it and now make them approve the villainy after it is triumphant. They bave never had freedom, never self-govern-Republic have been ruled alike by a system of despotic and deadening Centralization; they have been weighed down by exorbitant taxation; absurd restrictions on the domestic trade, denial of the liberty of association, and of all_institutions of publie credit, have prevented the natural increase and diffusion of wealth and of personal independence, and have kept the masses of France feeble and ignerant, blindly submissive to the dictates of the great men above them, and mere atoms moved not by themselves, but by the great governmental machine.

To a people wont to live under and submit to this despotism, the usurpation seems to bring no immediate change for the worse, while it promises to bring one for the better. It levies no additional tax, such as marked the advent of the Republic, and says it will abolish taxes the latter had failed to remove What wonder the French peasant of all accept it? Besides, it bears the name of Napoleon, a name identical with the military glory of France. the love of which is one of the most powerful sentiments in the peasant's bosom. Of course he votes for Napoleon, nor wastes a regret on the destruction of the Constitution and the Parliamentary Government which formed the sole political instrument by which he might in time have transformed the edious system of which he is an unconscious victim.

We say, then, that the French nation have undergone no such radical change in this event as some appear to suppose. They even the movement of her own affairs. have the same virtues, the same points of

Claiming to be eminently the land of free- excellence and of hope, as before. They dom of thought and of speech, the country have made, undoubtedly, a terrible confesof science and of the triumphs of human sion of malady and feebleness in this pregenius, she now abjectly trembles at every tended election, but that malady is not the free movement of the intellect, establishes spontaneous product of the people thema consorship of the press worthy of Rus- selves. It is brought on by institutions that sia, and banishes into exile literary and have long prevailed over them; and, in these thinking men whose talents and accom- days, it is by no means fatal in its character, plishments have illustrated her name. And though not easy to be cured. At any rate, to crown all, with seven millions of votes, the present Napoleonic phase of it is desshe finally absolves and justifies the incom- timed, we cannot doubt, to a very brief ex-

ridiculous adventurer of Boulogue and There is no evil without its compensation. Strasburg, the shallow and bankrupt profil- The other nations of the European Contigate, who had destroyed her Constitution | nent had learned to depend on what is called and confiscated her liberties. Such is the the French initiative. They waited for spectacle now presented by France; and France to lead before striking for their own though we may and must believe that this liberties. This superstition is destreyed astonishing majority has been obtained by and the truth established that nations, like intimidation and fraud, we cannot doubt that | individuals, must help themselves. Here is by far the larger proportion of the nation re- a great gain which may reconcile the lover ally voted Yea at this election, and thereby of his kind to the temporary suppression of abnegated all claim to the capacity of self- liberty in that beautiful country, though it government, disclaimed all aspiration for can never make him forgive the foul means freedom, and publicly affirmed their desire by which and the perjured and blood-stained

Letter from Colonel Benton.

The following letter appears in The St. Louis Union:

Louis Unies:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY AND CITY

STEAMBOAT, ONIO RIVER, Jan 1, 1852.

CITIZENS: I received, at the moment I was leaving St. Louis, your invitation to join the great Democratic meeting at the Court-House on the sth instant. Could I have remained entil that day I should have needed no special invitation to have been present amorg you. Both the day and the occasion would have made it my pleasure, as it would have been my privilege, to alread, and that upon the same general notice which would have brought the rest of the Democracy together.

ocracy together. The day is a memorable one in our annals, and The day is a memorable one in our annals, and worthy to take its place among those which coastitute eras in a nation's history. The hero of that day became President by the will of the people, revived and reestablished that goat Democracy of which Jefferson was the founder, and which was so fatally losing its landmarks under his latter successors. Jackson reestablished it, and crowned his military with a civil remown. A double fame salutes the day—the fame of Washington and Jefferson, united in Jackson.

-the fame of Washington and Jefferson, united in Jackson.

The occasion is worthy of the day. The Democracy of Missouri has been betrayed and sold—betrayed by traitors, and sold into Whig bondage. It is your mission (with your brethren throughout the State) to redeem her, and you commence this day the work of redemption. Three Wangs six to one branch of Congress, and a Wing and Distinction the other, from the Democratic Union State of Missouri. This missepresentation must be corrected. "The Gotts must be driven from the capital." The Democratic star of Missouri, now eclipsed and obscured, must reappear in the political firmament, and shine again with all its pristing splenifor. Nullification and high treasyn resolves pollute.

Nullification and high treas in resolves pollute our statute book, pledging Missouri to cooperate a Southern secession. It is your duty to purely the cord, by expunging the stuff, which is as false as it inflammer. Bargain and sale, as well as treachery, disgraced

the proceedings of our fast General Assembly. It was the first instance of that infamy in our Siste, and all honorable men should unite to make it the last.

Whigs and Nullifiers have coalesced to rule the De-

Whigs and Nullifiers have coalesced to rule the Democracy, and the first retain the second as spies and instors in our camp. Excel them, or he betrayed, and sold again—as you will be, and deserve to be, if you suffer them to remain.

Two sets of Senatorial instructions appear upon your statute book—one set affirming the right of Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories, and deciaring the permanency of the Union to depend upon that legislation in 1820, the second dear that right, and make the dissolution of the Union depandent upon its exercise in 1850. I obered one, and appealed to you against the other. What say you leboth cannot be right. Both are not right. One is true and politic—the other false and traitorous. Let the true live—the false die.

There is a party in Missouri which calls itself anti-Benton. The name announces the personal malice.

Benton. The name announces the personal malice which rankles in the hearts of its members, their which rankles in the hearts of its members their acts prove it to be with democratic—more "Sushabackes" to the Whigs—hired for wages, "and patted on the back"—and of no service to their owners, of damage to us, except when in our camp. Expulsion to the word for these intestine traitors. Rome was safe from the moment that Cicero drove Cataline out of the city. Jackson became stronger every time he drove off the traitors. So will tibe within when we have got the Whigs and Noulifiers into open, as they now are in secret could ion against us.

Citizens, I shall soon be back to take my part in the great work which you commence, and to assist in restoring Democratic Missouri to the exalted rank which she held in the days of Jackson.

Your obliged feltow-citizen,

Your obliged fellow-citizen, Thos. H. Baston.

ITALY. The State Trials at Naples.

A correspondent of The Daily News thus reports the proceedings at the trial of the political prisoners at Naples, charged with conspiracy against the King, in connection with the vents of May 15, 1848

The President of the Court is the celebrated Na-sarra, and the other judges are distinguished for the violation of justice in other political trials (one of these men is the author of the reply to Mr. Glad-stone's letters). A cordon of gendarmes is so placed as to keep the public at such a distance from the prisoners as to prevent their being heard. No one is allowed to take notes.

prisoners as to prevent their being heard. No one is allowed to take notes.

First Day.—One of the accused, Archdeacon Cagnazzi, was reported as unable to attend from ill health. The Court suggested that he should be represented. The venerable old man (upward of eighty) desired to be present, and his lawver asked for more time. A report was to be made (by order of the Court) of the state of his health. Adjourned.

Scond Day.—The ex-Minister, Scialoja, was unable to attend. He was in the infirmary suffering from

attend. He was in the infirmary suffering from ver, a report of the medical men was read to that feet. The President commanded him to be brought oragged from his bed, and carried before the judges. On being placed among the other prisoners, Scialoja said, "I hope the Court will pardon me for the delay i have caused—I am suffering very much." The judges, dead to justice and humanity, made no reply. Archiceacon Cagnazzi being positively unable to attend, the judges decided that the trials should preceed the next cay, and that Cagnazzi should be brought into Court. rought into Court.

Third Day. - Cagnazzi was brought into Court in a

There Day. — Cagnazzi was brought into Court in a claim chair, in a dying state. The prisoners kissed his hand. There was an expression of horror on the accs of those who stood near and witnessed this rutal scene. A venerable old man, on the verge of he grave, dragged before a bench of ticonsed mur derers, powerless and voiceless. Such sets of cruelly, I trust, can occur in Naples only, where humanity is banished from the land by royal authority. Let us a sked permission to call as witness a man now in prison, who could throw important light on the events of May 15. The Court refused. The exceptive Barbarist protested against the whole proceedings of the Lourt as article is of the Constitution, which had never yet been dented as the existing law, expressly provided that members of Parliaion, which had hever yet been denied as the exist-ing law, expressly provided that members of Parlia-ment could only be tried by their peers. The Cour-would hear no protest. At this point the poor old-nan Caprazzi was supposed to be expiring. A medi-cal man was called. The paid butcher declared fagranzi was well enough to remain. De Robertes, the advocate, protested. The prisoners complained advocate, protested. The prisoners complain being mixed up with murierers and common spockets, while the decree of 1819 provided in ck pockets, while the decree of 1819 provided that outload offerders should be separately imprisoned. Fourth Day.—A report was read that Cagnazzi was sing, and had received the sacrament. A commission was named to verify the fact.

Fifth Day.—Declared, that the Court would proceed with the trials, in the absence of the accused, each language.

Archiceacon Cagnazzi

Archiceacon Cagnazzi

Sarta Day - The accusations against Dardano and

De Stefano were read. No reply

Secreta Day - Read, the accusation of the exDeputs Silvio Sparenta. Then the ex-Deputs Barbarrs: replied to his accusations. "The Constitution given to the people by the King in February, 1849 iven to the people by the King in February, 18th, described in my act of accuration as having been orced from his Majesty by a faction. Now. I beg to herry, as one of this so called 'faction,' that the king declares, in his Royaldecree of February, 18ts. King declares, in his Royal decree of February, 1845, that in granting the said Consultation, he is seconding the 'universal will of the people,' and the Royal decree, after the events of May 15, confirms these words. We all sat in Parliament after this decree. Was it a 'action which sent the Deputies to Parliament! How, then, can I be classed as one of a faction! Barbaris! continued "In their proper place I shall produce printed documents to prove that, as a magistrate and member of Parliament, I did everything in my power to prevent the disasters of May 15, which perhaps had a very different origin from that which this Court thinks proper to entertain."

From the way in which the trials were conducted, it is clear the prisoners will be all sent to the galleys

it is clear the prisoners will be all tent to the galleys at least. The events of France will hasten their fate. A batch of 54 political offenders are now being kied

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegroph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver ils

HOSSUTE IN PITTSBURGH

ANOTHER SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-TORK TRIBUNE]

The following speech by Kossetti, was delivered to the people of Pittsburgh from the balcony in front of the St. Charles Hotel, at 10 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, the 24th inst. Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK having welcomed Kossuth in brief and eloquent speech, the great Hungarian responded as follows

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH FROM THE BALCONY.

Gentlemen: I believe your warm-hearted and eloquent orator will be best contented with an answer addressed not to him, but to you, people o Pittsburgh, and of the County of Alleghany Cheers

In crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania, gentlemen, I found confirmed that Switzer proverb-that the spirit of freedom likes in the mountains to dwell." The weather was chill, but the hearts were warm. [Applause.] And upon the very snow grew up around me flowers of sympathy, benevolent as nature itself. [Applause.]

Since I breathed the air of your great Republic the bounty of Providence has thrown many a flower of consolation and of hope in my thorny way. But though bright be the luster of sympathy which the stars of your great nation casts over me from night and from far, never was the sympathy of the people more decidedly and more universally manifested than in Pennsylvania. [Cheers] Citizens of Pitts burgh and Alleghany, with your friendly hands you have bound the flowers of Pennsylvania in a garland, full of blossoms, and I hope full of fruit, like the orange tree. (Cheers)

Sir, (turning to Colonel Black,) you have told me that the peculiar character of this people is industry. Well, where one finds industry he sees a working people—and that word "working people" is a noble title on earth. I am proud to have belonged to it.— [Cheets] Gentlemen, among all the testim mass of sympathy, those of working men are dearest to my heart, because there is not only a touching, high inded fact, but also a true reveiation of the power minized fact, but also a true revealion of the power of principles, when we see those who have no other capital than their time, and no other treasure than the honest hard work of their hands, sacrince their time, and stop in their work not only, but also sacrificing a part of what they have earned by their hard, nonest labor, for the support of the cause of Lib-

honest labor, for the support of the cause of Liberty
Oh 'indeed such a manifestation reveals manaime's divine origin. It is dear to the heart, and
cannot fail to be attended with the blessings of God.
Surely, I have met with such a sympathy here, and
I thank you for it, Gentlemen, with the most sincere
feelings of a waim heart, in the name of my poor
county. [Cheers.] My country. That very word
brings heme to the heart the sorrows of my days
and rights, which I had almost forgotten in looking
at your warm and generous reception here. Well
may my country rejoice at the honors which the
people of America is pleased to bestow upon Hangary's exiled chief, and God knows, even one moment's rejoicing is even now a great benefit to poor
Hungary.

But you are too practical a people not to excuse But you are too practical a people not to excuse my courtry when it looks over to yours with the inquiry beaming from its weeping eyes after all, what is, what whi be, the result of all these demonstrations—all these honors—all these sympathies? Indeed, I cannot answer it yet, urgent though the necessity may be for it. Fear and hope alternate in my breast, and then the irreparable value of swiftly passing time makes my heat beat with new sorrows. But, considering where I am, and casting my looks over the scene around me. I may confidently say that hope prevails

Yes, Gentlemen, it is impossible that such a manifestation, in such a place, from such a people, as I

hope prevails
Yes, Gentlemen, it is impossible that such a manifestation, in such a place from such a people, as i received in the United States, should be nothing else than mere appliance to the melancholy part which we had to act in the sad tragety in manking its history! No! these principles which you express, Sir, fully assure me that in this manifestation there is the meaning of the heart of the second of the seco sir, they assure met that in this mannestation there is the upbeaving of the heart of the people of the United States, telling the world that the great Republic of the West is becoming conscious of its position and of its glorious destiny—such is to become the rock upon which the Hall of Freedom shall be raised, extending its lofty walls all over the earth. (Great cheering.) Great cheering.)
And indeed, either that Hall must so extend, or,

And indeed, either that fiall must so extend, or, let meteil you, dentiemen, that soon you will have to fight for your own position on earth, on which your own freedom depends; because the victorious despots in Europe will not endure to see such a Republic as yours, a great power on earth. You will be stracked in your most vital interest—in those interests which are nowhere in the nation so conspicuously personfied as here in Putsburgh. Plusburgh, being as it is, the very threshold of the West, and the East—inking the interests of the Guif of Mexico. the East- inking the hole works of the west, and the East- inking the interests of the Guif of Mexico and the Atlantic, and thus personifying the agricul-tural, manufacturing and commercial interests of your great Republic People of America—great, glorious and free—do not wait until you stand alone I know very well that that people where the Du Quesne Grays and Jackson Blues are at bome, after sparing the plantics

bome, after sharing the giories of Carro Gordo and Vera Cruz, would not be a raid to take up the gauntlet with all the despots of the world (Tremendous cheering) I know that ver well. But still I say it is easier and better to stan well But still teap it is easier and better to stand as the strongest brother in the great family of free-marking and free nations, than to stand single-handed and alone. Now, you are not yet alone. Europe's oppressed nations wait the intelligence that you have decided to act as a power on earth, in protecting and maintaining the laws of nations which are now trampled down by the tyrants of the world.

oubt not at the enunctation of those principles bound not at the enunciation of those principles which your orator expressed, accompanied with the powerful word "stop "to the despots of the earth, shouted out in the thundering voice of your twentyshouted out in the thundering voice of your twentyfour millions, tyrants will tremble and fall, and nations will rise from the cust at your anost. [Cheers]
But, go on developing the flowers of your sympathy
into fair, substantial fruits. It is Europe. Gentlemen,
who wants associations of the friends of Hungary.
It is Europe who wants them, in order that Hungary
may become the rampent and break water against the
despotism of Russia, and affords a free field to all the
nations of Europe to dispose of their own domestic
oppressors, which they will easily accomplish, so
soon as Hungary by its geographical position becomes the barrier against the engroaching preponderance of the Crar of Russia. Remember, Gentlemen your own glory Remember that you have now
a glorious opportunity to become the arst nation of
the world—a nation to which humanity through
all ages will look with graitude and reverence—
Once this opportunity lost, the barrie will still come,
but the opportunity never more. [Cheers]
May God Almighty bless you and your country for
the welcome you henor me with. May the bells of
your fremen who met me in the hight, tell your
countrymen that there is a fire in the hearts of the
people of the United States which will consume the
people of the United States which will consume the
people of the United States which will consume the
hundings of despotism on earth. [Tremendons
cheering] And iet your battalions of escort which
if neit here upon my a rival, he a hardy and are the our millions, tyrants will tremble and fall, and mo

buildings of despotism on earth (Tremendous cheering) And let your battations of escort which I met here upon ms a rival, he a happy angury that America will escort the laws of rations into their

world commanding sanctuary
Remember, Gentlemen, your own glory, which, as
your gallant orator elequently expressed, is "reastarce to oppresson, and devotion to independcious and self-government." Remember that those
yery principles for which Hungary now suiters, are
the principles which make your glory and hangecome the Savior, the liberator of Gentlemen, it is very cold. It is indeed not a very

favorable season to make leng speeches in the open sweet neither is it very comfortable for you to near. Therefore, be contented with these few remarks, and accept once more my most sincere gratitude and warm thanks, with which I bid you all farewell. [Tremendous and long-continued cheers.] Col. BLACK then said

Col. Black then said:

Frillow Cipizans: You have now heard the parties. You are a part of the Jury, are you ready to give the verdici. [Cries of yes, yes.] How say yours Russia guilty or not guilty! [Cries of guilty, guilty]. And how is the cub of the Bear-Austria! is the cub guilty! [Yes, yes, yes.]

M. Kosarrin-I will only paid one single word, and that is, that in the jurisprudence of every country, it is, true that every verdict of a Jury, and all the seasoness of Judges, are brot spit and grongunged;

nobody to execute the sentence Tremendous cheering.]

More Aid-Address to the German Population. Pittsstron, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852.

A delegation from the Young Men's Association of Friends of Hungary waited upon Kossuth; also the workmen from the glass factory of Bryce & McKee, each presenting in iterial aid. This afternoon Kossuth addressed the German

population in their native tongue, at the German Evangelical Church. The building was well filled, and probably \$1,000 was realized. Kossuth has concluded to remain here till Sat-The Sinking of the Steamer Do Witt Clinton

MENTHIS, Wednesday, Jan 28, 1852.
Thirty-six bodies have been recovered from the steamer De Witt Clinton.

XXXII4 CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1852.
The Senate commenced business at 194 o'clock.
IRISH STATE PRISONERS.
Mr. Cass Dresented some resolutions passed at a meeting in Detroit. In favor of the interposition of the good offices of the United States to effect the release of Smith O Brien and the other Irish prisoners.
Head from the Senate on the subject. He addressed the Senste on the subject.

Mr. BERRIER called for the reading of the resolutions, and they were read.

Mesers. Hale, Beyler and Shirkles continued the
debate.

Cass said that he held in his hand a copy of a

series of reso utions adopted at one of the most re-speciable public meetings over held at Detroit, at which the Governor of the State presider, on the speciative public meetings ever heid at Detroit, at which the Governor of the State presides, on the subject penning before the Senate, for the interestion of this Government with England to obtain the relicase of South O'Brun, and other exiled him pairties, now suffering for political offenses in the British Penal Colonies, in the Southern Ocean decourred fully in the santiments expressed in these resolutions, which he thought had been proposed with good feeling and judgment, and in the measures it is desired the Government should adopt. For my past, said he, I see no political objections, no indelicacy even, in such a course, not of interference, in my view, but of merciful suggestion, and a just tribute to the advancing opinions of the age. How much notice is the tireadly expression of interest and hope, like this, conceived and communicated in a proper sourit of deference and respect for another power, than the angry remonstrances which crowd the pages of diplomatic distory, in every age of the world. Such a proceeding is an intercourse of good offices, honorable to the motives of the country scouting it, and to the country receiving it, if received, as it is hoped it will be in this case, with the feelings of confidence and regard which dictate our action. Of course it imposes no obligation on either party. The certisative of its favorable issue could Of course it imposes no obligation on either The certainty of its favorable issue could not fail to strengthen the ties of amity between England and the United States. The Govern-ment of that country will know that this was not a case where our application is uncalled for or which originates in unworthy mattres. It for or which originates in unworthy matives. It knew well that a considerable portion of our population is connected with Ireland either by birth or descept, and that many of them also are connected by tree of blood. With the unfortunate exiles they sympathize deeply, as did indeed the whole American population, with the hard fate of the banished patricter—a feeling be hat no doubt prevailed to a considerable extent in England, and which assimated the English people, and which has material to display when such occurrences take place in other countries, it has been said that this proceeding will open the way for similar applications, and that it was an improper interference with another Government, and it had also been feared that we might be embarrassed hereafter by the very precedence applied to our. had as been feared that we might be embarrassed hereafter by the very precedence applied to ourselves, which it was now sought to establish, a great change has taken place in the opinions of the world on the subject of political offenses—they nowhere carry with them reproach or shame—they righter in the subject of political offenses—they nowhere carry with them reproach or shame—they righter in the subject of political offenses—they now the results of the property of property of the property of property of the property of property of the property of property of property of the property of property o est of the world, both from their motives and their character, and also from the position, once high but new low, to which they have fallon, in consequence of an effort made, not for themselves, but for their country. There is not the singhtest darger that such a national application will ever be made in any case but in one tike this, which is as in from meralguit as innocence is from crime. Let no one fear that this example will ever be used or abused for the purpose of intermeddling with the ordinary criminal proceedings of other powers. The vicious will find no commiseration for their punishment, nor will any friendly hand be stretched forth to ward them. And even in this case, however much our will find no commiseration for their punishment, nor will any friendly hand be stretched forth toward them. And even in this case, however med our sympathies might have been excited, it would have probably led to no action, had we not found a justification in the circumstances stated. There is tagget for no ground to apprehend that nations might become embarrassed by such applications, or that they would lead to ill-will, or insuncerstanding, as to improper interference. It was an entire miscossmuction of the term to apply it to a case like that it is not interference at all—it is intercession. It is a simple request, made from the best motives, in the cest spirit, and presented in most unexceptionable is guage, and it leaves the British Government free to act its own pleasure, without giving us the slightest offense, should the result be insuccessful flow such a course can be construed into improper interference, surpasses my powers of compreheasion, as it did two years ago to understand how the refusal to make an appropriation to maintain a missister at the Court of Vienna could be an unjustifiable interference with the Austrian Government, and after puzzling myself upon the subject, time and time again. I am just as much in the dark as even it is best to let a little common sense into our diplomatic questions, and not be too sensitive as to the expression of our sentiments. Depend upon it, we shall best preserve our own self respect by such a course, and secure the respect of the world.

If this request is grained, it would be an act that would produce a most favorable effect upon the people of this country, and if refused, there the matter would end, uniess, indeed, the British Government should so far forget what is due to itself and to us as to give a rude answer, not justified by the circumstances, nor the manner of the application. He had an obelief that such a gratuitous foil.

tion. He had so belief that such a gratuitous folly would be committed, and even if it were, we should find some means of not being left in debt upon the occasion. National dignity is a good thing, but let us not be everjastingly arraid that ours is in danger. As to encouragement that this step would give to similar applications by other powers, it did not give bin the least concern.

When such a case occurs here, and a like interest the step would give the step of the step occurs here.

is felt elsewhere, and from like croumstances, and an intercession is made for a similar object, as trusted it would be received with the best feelings, and granted too, unless there are far stronger objections

an intercession is made for a similar object, as trusted it would be received with the best feelings, and granted too, unless there are far stronger objections to the measure thin there appears to be in the present instance. If there could be any fear, which he was satisfied there would not, that, in the release of these banished sufferers, they might again become dangerous, let them be sent to this great asylum of the oppressed of all nations, where we will be really to receive them, and admit them to all the privileged of our political system, as soon as the provisions of our political system, as soon as the provisions of our constitution will permit us. If England hall their departure, we should welcome their arrival.

He would say one word on the subject of precedents, whose appearance he anticipated on this occasion, as an old enemy, always upon the sleet to entorce the sand still policy. For once, let us put a loot down, without first feeling carefully about to ascertain if a foot was ever placed in that precise place before. Let us yield to the generous sympathy of our nature. Let us obey the inspirations of the age, and try, where the trial is proper, it set the prisoner free. If the world must have precedent, let us make one. They have been made before us, and this will be a precedent for peace, not for warfor mercy, and not for vengeance nor coppession—a precedent between Governments in favor of suffering funnantity. Let us an example, if there was never one before. There have been examples exampled foily and caucity in national intercommunications. We shall lose neither in position nor character by endeavorting to furnish some of wisdom and mercy. If success follow the effort, it would be a brighter page in our history than its supplied by the hoodiest and most renowned of our battle fields. I shall, said. Mr. Cass. vote for the original resolution, even if it is not modified. Though the President would be gratified to see the accomplishment by means that might appear to him proper, as the expressed is a mode in which this expression of national feeting may be obtained, and this difficulty, and other avoiced, and that is by modifying the resolution so that it shall not require a formal communication to the British Government, but shall be merely the expression of the deep interest the American people feel in the fate of these Exiles—our hope that they will speedily be restored to the condition of free men.

I his course would require no formal diplomatic Ins course would require no formal diplomatic correspondence, though it would make part of our legislative history, testifying the feelings of the people, and would become anown to the British Government through their Minister, or through our own in an informal way, as is often the case, and also by the public journals, the moral effort would be as great as a more direct application. I cannot believe that the British Cabinet would heattate to yield to a wish of this country, unexceptionably expressed—is it surprising that the sympathy of the whole American people is to generally awakened by misamerican people is so generally awarened by mis-fortunes as deplorable as these cases present and which appeal so powerfully to the best feelings of our nature, and in an especial manner to that isrge class of our fellow cittzens who trace their origin to ireland? Whenever there is political oppression in the world, the heart of an Irishman is with the op-pressed, and his head and his hand, when the sufferthe world, the heart of an Irishman is with the pressed, and his head and his hand, when the suffering is within his reach. Ireland has furnished, and yet furnishes, a great portion of our emigrant population, whose worth, talent and industry have added largely to the power and resources of the constry. The victim of harsh and hard laws at home, the emigrant from that unfortunate land knows how to value liberty here; and I believe it would be a phenomenon to find an Irishman who was not ardeatly attached to the Coastitution and Union of these States.

And this attachment they have scaled with their

States.

And this attachment they have scaled with their blood upon every battle field, from Quebes to Mexico, defending with unsurpassed valor the standard of